REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,281—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

Afline, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	2½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R. on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Sarrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagpatam, Bimlipatam, Calicut, Tanna, Goalpoon, Ratnagiri, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDEREABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGOBLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. P. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 10th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	300	210	60	
Port Said	330	240	70	
Messina	410	340	90	
Naples	440	340	140	
Leghorn	450	340	140	
Genoa	450	340	140	
Marseilles	450	320	145	
	Including Wines			

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

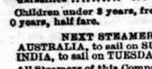
Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 18TH AUGUST.



THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Bassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,

Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) AUSTRALIA	2663	600	G. F. Cates	9th Aug.
TRAVANCORE	1993	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th August,
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY OF BOMBAY up to 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, for the undermentioned contract.

Diverting the Drain from near the Elphinstone College to the Agreepada Drain on the Hains Road.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contract, &c, &c., can be had on payment of One Rupee at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM,
Deputy Executive Engineer in charge.

Bombay, Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 5th August, 1878.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

Quarts.....per doz., Cash, Rs. 5 12
Pints..... „ „ „ 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Have long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sensitive power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash Rs. a.
Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & CO.'S

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per bottle	2-0	2-4
„ double size	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

		Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
12	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	do.	4 0	4 8
1	do.	3 0	3 8
1	do.	2 4	2 8
1	do.	2 4	2 8
2	do.	3 0	3 8
2	do.	2 4	2 8
1	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	do.	1 8	1 12
1	Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2	do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2	Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2	Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1	Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
	Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

With gilt handles to covered Dishes.

Extra cash Rs. 20-12 ; Credit 23-0.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

SHOW ROOMS.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

WATSON & COMPANY'S

CLEARANCE SALE.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,

AUGUST 6TH.

REMNANTS

of every description,

at less than Half Cost Prices.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given by the Cathedral Choir on THURSDAY next, the 8th August, at 5-30 p. m. in the Town Hall. Admission—Re. 1.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Organ.
Glee ..... "May day."
Song.
Quartette ..... "Integer Vitæ."
Song ..... "The clang of the Wooden Shoon."
Duet ..... "Army and Navy."

PART II.

Organ.
Glee ..... "Sweet and Low."
Song.
Quartette ..... "Banish, O Maiden."
Song ..... "Thy voice is near me."
Concerted Piece, "God save the Queen," with Organ accompaniment.

Tickets are procurable at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and at the door of the Town Hall on the day of the Concert.

SUMMER NUMBER OF THE GRAPHIC.

Price Re. 1 ; by Post, Re. 1-2.

COOPER & CO.,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. ST. GEORGE, from MOULMEIN, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are requested to present BILLS OF LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS, and to take immediate delivery of their respective GOODS.

No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless approved and allowed by the Captain.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents s. s. St. George.

5th August, 1878.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held THIS AFTERNOON in the Pavilion at 5-15 p.m.

C. YOUNG,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, advertised to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED for want of a quorum of Members until 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th August 1878.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY between CARNAC BRIDGE and BORI BUNDER STATION of about Four Thousand Brass of BROKEN STONE BALLAST.

Tenders accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 may be delivered to the CHIEF ENGINEER up to the 15th of August at his Office in Elphinstone Circle, where also full particulars and Conditions of Contract may be obtained.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LANCASHIRE, HOLDEN AT LIVERPOOL.

In the MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by HERMANN CLASON, trading here under the firm of H. CLASON and Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Hermann Clason who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the twentieth day of August 1878, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to me, the undersigned, G. SIGG, Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE DIVIDEND PROPOSED TO BE DECLARED.—Dated this Thirtieth day of July, 1878.

Forms of proof of debt, which are indispensable, can be had on application to the undersigned.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, Trustee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLLECTION OF RECEIPTS GIVEN TO SENDERS OF GOODS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the NINETEENTH of AUGUST, Instant, the RECEIPTS GIVEN to SENDERS at the FORWARDING STATION MUST, in ALL CASES, BE GIVEN UP at the RECEIVING STATION before the Goods to which they relate will be delivered to Consignees or their Agents.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th August 1878.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF WHARFAGE FEES IN BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY next, the TWELFTH of AUGUST, the CHARGE for WHARFAGE upon GOODS allowed to remain on the Company's premises, or placed in their godowns, sheds, or warehouses, or not removed from their waggons at either of the Company's Stations in Bombay or at Byculla, WILL BE REDUCED to ONE ANNA PER MAUND PER DAY. This charge will be made upon Goods which are NOT REMOVED from the Company's premises, sheds, waggons, &c., within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day upon which they are available for delivery. And it will be strictly enforced for every day with the following exceptions only—namely, Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and the day upon which the Taboots are carried through the streets of Bombay during the Mohurrum in each year.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th August 1878.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LICENSE TAX, Act III. of 1878, is "for the Licensing of Trades, Dealings and Industries in the Presidency of Bombay, in order to provide means "for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of "Famine."

The Act includes the whole Presidency of Bombay, but specially and properly excludes the Agricultural class. It makes no mention of the Civil and Military Officers of the State, nor of professional men, such as Barristers, Solicitors, and Doctors, nor of persons of independent property or of fixed salaries.

This Act divides the whole community into two classes, the Industrious and the Non-industrious classes.

The object of the License Tax to provide against the calamity of Famine is most praiseworthy, and meets with the approval of the entire community. But that all persons with fixed salaries, paid out of the revenues of the country, should be exempted by this Act from taxation for the relief of Famine, which is the severest form of human calamity, is monstrous.

The reasons for the exemption of these privileged classes as stated by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, and his Councillors, are fallacious and frivolous in the extreme. They are un-English, unstatesmanlike, and absurd. Their tendency is retrograde; their spirit is that of the worst days of the old French monarchy.

This License Act taxes the great bulk of a loyal, peaceful, and law-respecting people and exempts a privileged few, who are the best paid, the least taxed, in proportion to their means, the most fortunate and the richest portion of the community, as promulgated by a so-called Christian Legislature, but it violates in the most flagrant manner the Golden rule of Universal Humanity, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

All those upon whom this tax falls are invited to let the above facts sink deep into their hearts, to impress them upon the minds of their children and families, so that they may mentally concentrate on the Authors of this inequitable Tax all the sense and feelings of shame, indignation, and foul injustice which the Act gives birth to.

Shame for the Legislators who impose taxes which they shirk themselves, and which they keep from falling on all those who are ablest to bear taxation.

Indignation at the treatment meted out to a law-abiding people.

And a sense of *foul injustice* committed on the unheard and unrepresented millions.

Let this tax be paid only under Protest. Let Petition after Petition follow your Protests.

And do not leave the Viceroy of this splendid Empire, the opportunity of covering this monstrous and hideous blot on the country, with the fallacy that it has been "discussed generally and received favourably by all classes of the community." These were Lord Lytton's own words on the 9th February.

Our great National Poet says, "the Lunatic, the Lover, and the Poet, are of imagination all compact." But God help us and save this Empire from the Lunatic-Poetic-Lyrnotic imagination in the matter of taxation.

ENGLISHMAN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE JACOBABAD RACES will take place at CHRISTMAS. For Prospectus apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY.

WANTED, a good NATIVE SALESMAN for the Akmednabad Branch of the B. B. & C. I. R. Co-operative Society. Apply to J. DODSON, Secretary, Parel.

A PRACTICAL MAN is open for an ENGAGEMENT as Spinning and Carding Master. Address "A," *Gazette* Office.

LOST, a GOLD SIGNET RING, with Crest and Initials, whilst leaving the Cathedral on Sunday evening. Any one returning the same to C. H. B. F., care of this paper, will be liberally REWARDED.

FOR SALE, young ARAB HORSE, over 14 hands, neat DOGCART and HARNESS. Apply PLUTARCH, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO PARISIENNE and by RITTER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

BAKER and DANIELL'S SHERRY, Saccone's Manzanilla and Amontillado Sherries, G. H. Mumm's extra dry Champagne, Bass, Stout, Claret, Port, &c. of the best quality. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Re. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY and LUNCH CAKES, French Rolls, Muffins, &c. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY: YELLOW SEAL, PALE AND LIGHT, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY: PALE DINNER, AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY: VINO DE PASTO, A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY: OLD DRY, VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: GOLDEN, A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: MANZANILLA, VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY: OLOROSO, PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY: AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR, OLD AND CHOICE, Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness. From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted :—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11 years old,	Castle C.	Rs.	24 0
Do.	„	„	40 „ „	J.	„	36 0
Do.	„	Spain,	2 „ „	1.	„	14 0
SHERRIES	from	„	3 „ „	A.	„	15 0
Do.	„	„	8 „ „	G.	„	24 0
MANZANILLA,		„	7 „ „	M.	„	22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A.	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
„ C.	„ 17	„ 19
„ D.	„ 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO. LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR :—

Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
„ L. FURLAND & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ JOUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ TRICOCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
„ AYALA & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

Messrs. DEINHARD & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.
„ BERNARD & CO.'S ENCORE WHISKEY.
„ FERMINET ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE.
VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	own.. 11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE	„ .. 16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE	„ .. 18 8	10 8
PAULLIAC	„ .. 17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE	„ .. 15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC	„ .. 19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE	„ .. 17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	„ .. 22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE	„ .. 23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	„ .. 27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	„ .. 27 0	15 0
BARSAC	„ .. 18 0	10 0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS	own.. 18 8	10 8
POMARD	„ .. 23 8	11 0
CHAMBERTIN	„ .. 21 8	11 8
SPARKLING RED	„ .. 30 0	16 0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended	own.. 46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	„ .. 46 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	„ .. 40 0	22 0
Do. in Magnums	„ .. 70 0	„
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bonny)	„ .. 38 0	21 0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup	„ .. 27 0	14 8

* SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended ; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry	own.. 18 0	...
OLOROSO, nutty and dry	„ .. 22 0	...
VINO DE PARTO, Pale and dry	„ .. 28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet	„ .. 31 0	...
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids	„ .. 33 0	...
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry Wine, nutty, recommended to Connoisseurs	„ .. 35 0	..
AMOROSO, very choice and superior	„ .. 37 0	..

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, (White capsule and label)	own.. 20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	„ .. 22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	„ .. 21 0	..
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	„ .. 34 0	..

* STILL MOSELLES.

ZELTINGEN	own.. 24 0	..
SCHARZBERG	„ .. 30 0	..

* SPARKLING MOSELLES.

BRAUNEBERGER	own..	23 8	10 2
JOSEPHSHOFFER	„ ..	33 8	13 12
ZELTINGER	„ ..	36 8	20 4
SCHARZHOFBERGER	„ ..	39 8	21 4
CREMANT BLANC	„ ..	30 8	16 12

DISCOUNT :—Orders *accompanied* by *cash* for single dozen will carry a discount of 5 per cent.

Mofussil Constituents are requested before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort,

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BASS'S BEER, the Bull Dog Brand, bottled by the well known Bottlers, Messrs. ROBERT PORTER & Co., of London.

Quarts in 4 dozen cases at Rs. 5-8 per dozen.
Pints „ 3 „ „ „ 3 6 „

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th July 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE :—

BRANDIES.

OUSSEGHER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24	per doz. Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 13	per do.

WINES.

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE	Rs. 30	per doz.	Quarts.
AMONTILADO SHERRY	„ 25

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH AUGUST, 1878.

Business generally has been very quiet to-day. As in addition to unfavorable weather here, no telegrams have been received from Liverpool or Manchester owing to the markets being closed until to-morrow for Bank holidays.

Consols remain at 95, but French Rentes have declined to 111¼. The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed on Saturday were dull in London at previous rates.

Bar Silver has advanced again to 52¾d. per ounce. Withdrawals of the metal are advised from the Bank of England to the extent of £150,000, the destination of which is unknown.

The New York telegrams of Saturday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per pound, and Futures at 11¼ cents per pound. The receipts at the U. S. ports compared with the two previous seasons as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
One day's Receipts	Nil	890	1,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,214,000	3,935,800	4,093,300.

The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 3rd instant shows the following changes when compared with that of the previous week :—

Public Deposits at H. O....	.....	Dec. Rs.	357,492
Do.	„ Branches	Dec. „	28,041
Other Deposits	.....	Inc. „	44,695
Bills Discounted	.....	Dec. „	573,260
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Inc. „	36,283
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Dec. „	443,530

The above return calls for no special comment, but points rather to a probable reduction in the Bank's rates of discount; there is at all events no prospect of any increase just at present.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been quiet with very little doing either in Bank or Private Paper. From Calcutta the quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills is telegraphed at 1s 8⅞d to 1s 8d. 7-16, and here, notwithstanding the advance of 1-8th pence in the price of Silver in London, rates are a trifle easier than they were on Saturday, the closing quotations being as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 8⅝d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8 13-32d.	„
France, 3 „	2·14	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100¼ for demand, and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

Government Paper has been quiet throughout the day, and only a few speculative sales reported. Quotations remain unchanged at Rs. 97 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half; Rs. 104½ for Fives-and-a-half; and Rs. 102¾ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan.

The Share Market has been considerably quieter to-day, and the fluctuations in the values have not been great. Bank Shares are unchanged at Saturday's quotations. In Press Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Mofussils. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Dhurrumseys have advanced Rs. 5, Mandvies Rs. 5, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 5; on the other hand, Hindustans have declined Rs. 15 and Madras Rs. 40 per share. In Land Companies an advance of Rs. 20 in Colabas, and Rs. 2 per share in Freres is reported. No changes are reported in the values of Railway or Miscellaneous Scrip.

The Cotton Market has been quiet but steady during the day. As usual during a period of holidays in Liverpool there has been less demand here for export; dealers, however, continue very firm, and although prospects of next season's crops are still favourable, ready stocks are so small that there is every probability of prices here being well maintained until further supplies can reach us from up-country after the rains. To-day's quotations are :—

Good Comrawuttee.....	Rs. 212	per candy.
F. G. F. Do.	„ 206	„
Good Dhollera	„ 213	„
F. G. F. Dholleras	„ 208	„
Fine Do.	„ 209	„
F. G. F. Sawginee Dharwar...	„ 207	„
G. F. Compta	„ 195	„

For Linseed there is very little enquiry, and the market is dull with no buyers, although rates are nominally unchanged at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

The position of Rapeseed is unchanged, stocks are almost exhausted, and Rs. 8 per cwt. is still asked for the small parcels of Guzerat still offering in the market.

Wheat is unchanged with nothing doing for export. The quotation for good White is still Rs. 37 to Rs. 37-8 per candy.

Freights are very dull. The nominal quotation for ready shipment via Canal to Liverpool is £1-3-9 per ton, but there is very little enquiry. For the Iron ship on the berth 10s. per ton would be accepted, but there is no cargo offering.

Coals are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. ct	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	718½ xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,321	£20	£12-10	6 do.	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	2,3500	150 p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	1,000	100	1,100	125 do.	990
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	680
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	815
Belsary	175	1,000	all	60 do.	670
Barar Company (New)...	155	500	all	45 p.a.	500
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do.	125
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do.	81
Do. new Cotton Co....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,980	all	50 do.	510
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do.	220
East India Press Co...	333	1,000	all	100 do.	915
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do.	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.a.	385 xd.
Ingram Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do.	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press....	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	500
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	625

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	925
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	20 p.c.	1,345
Alliance Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.c.	1,180
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. c.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	93
Bhownaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	40 p.a.	1,400
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	800	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,060
Bycula Mill	1,300	150	all	10 p.a*	75
Colabs S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	790
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company "..	2,500	500	400	..	660
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	895
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,200	1,250	all	40 p.a*	1,225
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.a.	1,000
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	980
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	910
K. Soorjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	880
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,190
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ..	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	390
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.a*	1,365
Morarjee Spinning.....	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,265
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
Nattoo S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	660
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	60 p.a*	775
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	905
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	850
Do do. 5 Shares	400	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. a.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	945
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p.a.	122
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	30 p. a.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.a.	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.a.	1,890
Bombay Gas Company....	50,000	50	all	7½ p.c.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.a.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld....	500	500	300	35 p. a.	365
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	19
Treacher and Co....	1,200	500	all	62½ p. a.	615
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 3rd Aug. as compared with the statement issued on the 27th July :—

Liabilities.	27th July. Rs.	3rd Aug. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,59,931	52 02,439
Do do. at Branches	30,20,918	29 92,887
Other Deposits	1,46,61,715	1,47,06,410
Post Bills.....	39,486	39,754
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	8,36,406	7,38,335
	3,63,18,416	3,58,79,725
Assets.		
Government Securities.....	43,04,506	42,74,319
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,38,551	20,82,481
Loans on Security of do. do.....	40,19,373	46,65,725
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,528	2,798
Bills Discounted.....	1,04,54,433	98,81,173
Stamps	2,961	2,907
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 3,30,494		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,494	3,35,494
	3,05,020	3,39,815
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	6,36,355	6,72,638
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,40,65,905	1,36,72,375
	3,63,18,416	3,58,79,725

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Australia, 2,299 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd inst. brought 428 packages sugarcandy only.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vinciola, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, 2nd August, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Assam, 1,747 tons, Captain Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. with Australian Mails, brought the transhipped cargo from Galle :—From Shanghai.—1 box dollars, 73 packages tea, 3 boxes gold, and 70 packages silk. From Honkong, —2401 packages tea, 290 cases bangles, 24 cases beads, 51 packages sundries, 26 cases silk piece goods, 4 cases white copper, 5 packages aniseed, 524 packages silk, 2 cases cigars, 3 cases vermillion, 23 bundles matting, 30 cases umbrellas, and 16 cases brass leaves. From Singapore.—184 bags betelnuts, 111 packages benzoin, 1 bundle E. teeth, 60 cases nutmegs, 11 cases mace, 115 slabs tin, 34 bags sago, 1 package garrowwood, and 2 cases cigar. From Sydney.—3 packages wine From Melbourne.—1 package hides, 7 cases fruits, 1 case butter, 10 packages preserves, 36 packages wine and 9 cases biscuits. From Galle.—114 bags betelnuts.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. China, 1,036 tons, Captain T. Alderton, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, and a cargo of 1,356 chests opium 594 bales twist, 250 bales cotton, and general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Galle—Captain Ewer, Mr. D. Bain, Mr. A. Walker, and Mr. J. Bell. For Shanghai.—Mr. Nathan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
5	St. George (s).....	Johnstone.....	Moulmein, July 22.
	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Aug 2.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	China (s)	Alderton	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Australia, to Southampton.
Steamer Khandala, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Timour, to Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
2	Chanda(s).....	Calcutta.
3	Rajpootana (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
2	Estepona(s).....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 5.

From Liverpool.

India s—25 cases tobacco, Gulamally Jeewanjee and Co.

From London.

Nizam s—60 bars iron, Heptools Saik Adam and Co.
Lady Dufferin—164 cases window glass, Essoofally Mamodjee.
British Statesman—1 cases geneva, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Hindostan s—1 case beads, Dadabhoy B Jeejeebhoy.

From Glasgow.

India s—10 casks soft soap, Ruttonjee Sorabjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 5.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—330 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Europa s—50 bales wool, Jeewandas Premjee ; 60 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy : 60 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur ; 18 bales wool, Samuimull Savuldass ; 101 bales cotton, waste, Khanmahomed Nensee ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 47 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co : 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Mohunlall Tokersee.
Consett s—1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 129 bales wool, The Cooper Landing Co.

For London.

Reaper—130 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee ; 253¼ cwts dammer, Hajee Abdoola Esmail and Co ; 100 cwts myrabollams, Dhurrumsey Veljee.
Australia s—200 bales cotton and 48 bales senna, P and O S N Co; 5,599½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 7 bundles cane, Semma Ahmed ; 6 cwts m-o'-p shells, and 174 lbs T shells, Dawood Yoosoof Hassam ; 5 bales skins, Esmail Peerzalina ; 16 bales skins, Mahamed Hajee Hussen ; 11 bales hides, Dhurrumsey V-lljee ; 14 bales hides, Munjee Allarakhia ; 22 bales hides and skins, C E A Talik, and Co ; 15 bales skins, M K I. M Lubbay and Co; 10 bales skins, M M M Pulley and Co ; 10 bales skins, C O C A Akbar and Co ; 20 bales skins, K Syed Mahamed and Co ; 5 cwts m-o'-p shells, Essabhoy Nensey.

For Dunkirk.

Cyenus s—15 cwts bloodstone, and 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Sunda s—43 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 72 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy ; 9 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co ; 55 cwts googal ; 71 cwts sunn, Jeejeebhoy and another. 65 cwts almonds, Currimbhoy Ebram : 6 bales twist, Framjee Hormanjee ; 118 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co.
China s—700 bakets onions, Abdool Currim Aboodin ; 17 chests opium, Hajee Esaac Elias ; 40 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 5 chests opium, Pallonjee Framjee ; 5 chests opium, Goolaboy Hurdyal ; 38 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 153 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 39 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 13 chests opium, Sassoo J David ; 33 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noordin and Co ; 25 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 1 chests opium, Khetseedas Hurmookroy ; 37 chests opium, Tata and Co.

For Shanghai.

China s—7 chests opium, Baxiram Shaiksaria ; 68 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, Samruthay Khetseedas ; 11½ chests opium, M S Gubbay ; 34 chests opium, Tarsecund Jittaram ; 9 chests opium, Chinceram Heemdall ; 38 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 14 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 18 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 20 chests opium, Goolraz Sunganee.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARIES.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 8 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·516
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet bulb thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·932
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·6
General Direction of Wind ...SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	581
Fall of Rain	1·92
Total fall during the month	4·78
Do. year	72·97
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Aug....	0·74

HIGH COURT—August 6.

[Before the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Long Causes.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie, Lynch, and O—Part heard.
76-78—Tyabjee and S—Rustomjee Sorabjee and another vs Abdoolall Noorodeen—Jamadhas and G. Settled.
474-77—Crawford and B—Dawood Bowla vs The Secretary of State—R V Hearn. Settled.
146-78—Hearn C and H—Cassum Esmail vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhalshunker N.
61-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Hammuntram and others.

Long Causes.

720-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Narotumdass vs Shaik Esse bin Khalifi—Macfarlane and G. Part heard.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Pandey and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Pandey —Rimington, H and C.
138-78—In person—Gungabai widow vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Summary Suits.

372-78—P H and C—Nuthoo Laljee vs Meoljee Canjee.
349-78—Mr Turner R H—Esmail Cassum vs R A Cassum.

Short Causes.

345-78—Tyebjee and S—Cassum Jooma vs Thacker Lilladhur K.
347-78—Nanu and H—Muncherjee Cursetjee R and another vs Jeejeebhoy and another.
355-78—Fletcher and S—Jaitha Purshotum and others vs Oomedram Lalabhoy.
357-78—In person—Ladha Nuthoo and another vs Jaffer Salub V M.
366-78—In person—Ramjee Luckhmidass vs Pasuri Downand.

Long Causes.

307-78—In person—Esoop Koonjee T and another vs Hassebai widow.
308-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Luxmidass Hurredass —In person.
309-78—Mr Bicknell—Mithebai widow vs Vussonjee Hurridass —In person.
717-76—Bhaishunker N and S—Jussodi vs D Oodhowjee and others —Lynch and T.
626-77—Tyabjee and S L—Lalla and others vs G Damodhar J C Gama.
683-77—Bhalshunker N—Hon'ble J Marriott vs T R Khimjee —Shapurjee and S.
107-78—Muljee and B N—Ludha and others vs The G J P Railway Co—Hearn C and L.
595-74—Mr Fletcher A S—Beg Mahomed vs C Prags and others —Lynch and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 3.

Singleton, Capt, 28th Bombay N I, on leave, from Rajkote.

August 4.

Prior, Sub-Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—August 5.

Stopford, Captain, Dy Asst, Qr Mr Genl, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Aug. 3.)

Mr J Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Jhalgaht to the Nagpur District.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain C W Losack, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

Mr J E I. Hoddleston, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, passed in Hindustani by the Lower Standard on the 1st July.

Mr G B Chatterton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, transferred to the Chhindwara District, reported his arrival and received charge of the Chhindwara District Police from Mr J Hurst, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, on the afternoon of the 27th ultimo.

The following temporary promotions among Deputy Commissioners are sanctioned with effect from the 27th July 1878, the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel C L E Glasfurd received charge of the office of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division :—Lieut-Colonel E M Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, and to continue to act as Additional Commissioner, Jubbulpore. Major H M Repton, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Lieut Colonel Playfair. Captain J A Temple, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, vice Major Repton.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Aug 3.)

Major M Procter, District Superintendent of Police, Bara Banki, three months' privilege leave.

Mr R F Gibbon, Assistant Commissioner, Bara Banki, privilege leave for three months.

Mr J O B Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, two months' privilege leave.

Mr C F Hall, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Aligarh, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector, Meerut.

The undermentioned gentlemen are placed on special duty at Naini Tal :—Mr J W Quinton, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Allahabad. Captain D G Pitcher, Judge, Small Cause Court, Lucknow.

The Rev J W Adams to be Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments.

Major C J Garstin, Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal, to officiate as Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun.

Captain G E Reade, Assistant Commissioner, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal.

Mr F Kilvert, Assistant Superintendent, Tarai, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun Division, and to be posted to Naini Tal.

Major H W Hastings, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Captain F Barrow, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Mr. H A Harrison, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, from Mirzapur to Allahabad.

Mr. W D Brotherton, Executive Engineer, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr. A Sprenger, temporary Executive Engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Rae Bareli Provincial Division.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 29.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

10th Hussars—Captain Wood to remain in England from 5th October to 30th November, on urgent private affairs.

19th Hussars—Lieut Elliott, to England, for seven months on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Rogers to hills north of Dehra to 31st Dec on private affairs.

2nd Foot—Captain Howarth, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.

34th Foot—Lieut Dowling, to Naini Nal, to 31st October, on medical certificate.

51st Foot—Lieut Macdonald, to 17th Nov, toproceed to Calcutta to study the native languages.

51st Foot—Lieut Ryley, to Dalhousie, to 31st October, on medical certificate.

81st Foot—Major F P Worthy for six months to proceed to Bombay to study the Arabic language.

6th N I—Captain Crohan to remain at Simla, to 5th Jan 1879, on medical certificate.

10th N I—Major Bergman to Murree, to 15th October, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major Wade, to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major Kidd, for one month, to port of embarkation ; thence to England to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major Burke to hills north of Dehra, to 31st October, on private affairs. Surgeon Major Browne to Mussoorie, to 31st October, on private affairs.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 31.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Ferosepore, on 20th July, Private Volens, 13th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Insubordinate conduct in having when ordered to leave his commanding officer's parade, raised his rifle and struck it violently against the ground.

2nd Charge—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having when a prisoner under escort, offered violence against Lance Sergeant Kelly, by rushing at, and attempting to strike him with his clenched fist.

3rd Charge—Insubordinately, in having used threatening language to Color Sergeant Buckley, and Lance Sergeant Kelly in substance and to the effect following ; that is to say, "you * * * * * I will make away with you."

4th Charge—in having violently resisted the escort ordered to take him into confinment.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

Approved and Confirmed.—Three years of the penal servitude will, with the sanction of the Government, be inflicted in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon..... 13th, 5h. 7·4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 32	{ 4 59 m { 4 36 a	10 51 m 11 23 a
Wed. 7	.....	5 41	6 31	{ 5 35 m { 5 43 a	0 13 a .....
Th. 8	.....	5 41	6 31	{ 7 59 m { 7 18 a	0 38 m 1 11 a
Frl. 9	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 9 12 m { 8 47 a	2 2 m 3 14 a
Sat. 10	.....	5 41	6 30	{ 10 5 m { 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 10 a
Sun. 11	8th Sunday after Trinity	5 42	6 29	{ 10 46 m { 10 54 a	4 3 m 4 52 a
Mon. 12	.....	5 42	6 28	{ 11 19 a { 11 15 a	4 44 m 5 28 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BAKER—August 1st, at Poona, Rose, the infant daughter of Robert H. Baker, aged 14 months.
CHICHGUR—August 5th, at the family residence, Girgaum, Mithibai, widow of the late Pestonjee Muncherjee Chichgur, aged 68 years. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.
DURAND—August 1st, at Neemuch, Havilland Rawdon, infant son of Major and Mrs. A. Durand, 10th Regiment N. I.
FLETCHER—August 5th, at Malabar Hill, Gertrude Isabella, wife of Lancelot Fletcher, aged 31 years.
GOMES—August 5th, at Queen's Road, Back Bay, the Very Rev. D. M. Gomes, Vicar General of the North to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa. His funeral will take place at 5-30 p.m. this day.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1878.

With all his faults, we almost wish that Mr. Arthur Crawford were back again at the head of Municipal affairs in this city, for it is impossible to believe that if he had been placed in charge of the water-works at Toolsee during the past two years the public would have had reason to be panic-stricken, as they now are, at the danger which is threatening the water-supply of the whole city. Toolsee Lake has been a subject of annoying discussion ever since its construction was mooted. Eminent engineers held that No. 2 dam, which divides the Lake from the Vehar valley, should be built of masonry in order that it might be strong enough to resist such a pressure of water as would burst a weaker description of dam and send a roaring flood down upon Vehar Lake, the dams of which might also be burst by the sudden release of the accumulated waters from the valley above. Other eminent engineers contended that an earthen dam was quite strong enough, and after a weary battle of words they carried the day, and the dam which is now threatening to collapse is the result. Even after the settlement of the dam question, Toolsee has been a source of worry and anxiety—contractors complaining of engineers, and engineers of contractors, and the work meanwhile progressing at a most unsatisfactory rate. Toolsee Lake, with its more important outlying works, should have been finished long ago, and the public have been sickened with promises that they would be. Yet here we are, with the monsoon well over, and the works confessedly in such a weak and incomplete state that there is a serious danger of Toolsee Lake being ruined and Vehar Lake being involved in the catastrophe. Who is responsible for this most unsatisfactory state of affairs? Who are the community to look to for an explanation? Not to the contractors certainly, but to the persons who are appointed to see that contractors and everybody else connected with the water-works do their duty. It is idle to blame the contractors at this time of day, when, if they had been vigorously dealt with and competent people appointed to do the work which they were alleged to have failed to do, there would have been no reason for the present alarming state of affairs.

Nothing strikes us so much in the debate at yesterday's meeting of the Town Council as the general air of easy incapacity which surrounds the Municipal Commissioner's statements. He had scarcely one practical straightforward explanation to give of the accident to the Toolsee dam. He had plenty of those hypothetical phrases which weak men use in great emergencies, betokening helplessness and paralysed energies. "*If* there is no further slip of the earth, nothing more can occur, and the dam will remain as it now is, which is in just as safe a condition as ever it was!" Was ever such a ridiculous statement made seriously by a Municipal Commissioner before? Does Mr. Grant mean to say that at a time when, according to his own subsequent statement, there is a fear of the earth near the shaft falling in and carrying the whole dam with it, the dam is "just in as safe a condition as ever it "was?" If he does, he is unconsciously uncomplimentary to the character of the dam during the whole course of its existence. More confusion of ideas—more apparent ignorance of the true state of affairs—is apparent in his attempt to make an explanation about the quantity of water in the threatened Lake. He said that the waste-weir had been cut deeper so that the water did not now flow over the weir; and immediately afterwards, in answer to some questions put by Colonel Hancock, he said that he had no distinct information about the height of the water in the Lake, the rain keeping it up to about the same level. Then, what about the effects of the waste-weir? Although the Town Council had met to receive full information about the accident from the Municipal Commissioner, Colonel Hancock had actually to point out that the Commissioner's report contained no explanation of the cause of the slip. In answer to several other questions from Colonel Hancock, the Municipal Commissioner admitted, apparently with some reluctance, that the cause of the slip was the incomplete state of the works; and then, like Falstaff "babbling o' green fields," he proceeded to talk lightly of a slip that took place a year ago, and recently "some moorum" fell in there, and blocked the tunnel. We hope the Town Councillors were satisfied with the lucid explanations of their Commissioner.

As the proceedings progressed, other specimens of the excellent management of the Toolsee water-works transpired. It was found that no progress report for June, the most important month in the whole history of the Toolsee Lake, had yet been received by the Municipal Commissioner. This omission was the more conspicuous inasmuch as the previous report, dated the 10th May, prepared by Mr. Walton, contained indications that the works were not going on satisfactorily. The contractor who had charge of the work of lining the tunnel which has been the cause of placing the Toolsee dam in jeopardy was doing his work so unsatisfactorily that Mr. Walton felt bound to notice the fact. However, says the Executive Engineer, "the contractor assures me the work" (of lining the tunnel) "will be completed before the monsoon." This assurance seems to have lulled the Municipal Commissioner into a state of placid contentment, for it appears to us that if he had been a vigorous executive officer he would have seen that the assurance accepted by Mr. Walton was likely to be justified by results. It is now a long time since the 10th May, and the tunnel lining is not finished, and in consequence we are now threatened with the collapse of the dam. There has been gross negligence somewhere. We say it is no use blaming contractors. These are merely people who are to be looked after, and the public must hold responsible for the blundering and bungling that have taken place those who are appointed to see that the contractors do their duty, or are likely to do it, within the specified time. Up to this date the Parsee contractor is not working satisfactorily. Only on Saturday last the Municipal Commissioner found it necessary to send out 400 men to the Toolsee works

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE TOOLSEE DAM.

POONA, AUGUST 5.

Mr. J. Eustace Hart, Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation, has gone to Bombay at the request of the Municipal authorities to advise about the present critical condition of Toolsee. His Excellency the Governor is very anxious about the dam, and he may possibly come himself to Bombay to be prepared for any contingency.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

It is expected that Captain St. V. A. Hammick, of the 43rd Regiment, will succeed Colonel Godfrey Clerk as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, AUG. 5.

The ratifications of the Berlin Treaty of Peace have been exchanged.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, AUG. 5.

The elections for the German Parliament have resulted in the return of about 113 Conservatives, 155 Liberals, and 100 Ultramontanes.

THE RHODOPE INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 4.

The Russians have summoned the insurgents in the Rhodope Mountains to evacuate Eastern Roumelia in ten days, otherwise they will be attacked. The insurgents have resolved to resist.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Thibet.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

All the Markets are closed till Tuesday owing to holidays.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 111⅞
Bar Silver 52⅝
about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 3, 10 A.M.

The barometer has fallen in Bombay, the Deccan, the Berars, the Central Provinces, and in Orissa. It has risen elsewhere. The increase of pressure is greatest at the Eastern Stations of the Punjab, where it exceeds one-tenth of an inch. A small but pronounced depression has formed near the head of the Bay of Bengal during the past two days, which reached the coast of Orissa this morning. The wind along the Bombay coast has decreased in force, and is now below the average. The winds are slightly above the normal strength at the head of the Bay of Bengal. The wind is very light in the Punjab and Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen near the centre of the barometric depression in Orissa; 56 tenths are registered at Chetterpore, and 24 tenths at Cuttack. General rain has fallen during the day in Western India. The following are the heaviest rainfalls reported:—Ajmere 37 tenths, Rajkote 19 tenths, Bombay 2 inches, Belgaum 17 tenths, Shahabad 18 tenths. Moderate rain continues in the N.W. Provinces Bareilly received 15 tenths, Shahjehanpore 8 tenths, Meerut 3 tenths, Fatehgarah district from 5 to 30 tenths. Light showers occurred at the majority of Stations in Madras and the Deccan, the heaviest gave Madras 6 tenths.

AUGUST 4, 10 A.M.

The barometer has fallen over the whole of India, excepting the Punjab, Assam, and the West Coast of the Bay of Bengal. The decrease of pressure is greatest at Jubbulpore. There is an area of low pressure in Central India including the stations of Jubbulpore and Allahabad. There is also a second area in Sind and Guzerat, where the pressure is absolutely lowest. The wind is blowing a gale at Bombay, and other strong winds continue at Colombo. Light winds prevail in Upper India. The rainfall in the Indus Valley is again abnormally excessive; 27 tenths fell Peshawur, 23 tenths at Mooltan, and 18 tenths at Jacobabad. The rainfall in the N. W. Provinces is less in amount to-day. Three tenths recorded at Meerut and Mussoorie, and from 3 to 9 tenths in the Fatehgarh district. The rains are at present very light in Northern Bengal, Behar, and the Eastern districts of the Punjab. Heavy showers have occurred at the Majority of the reporting stations; in other districts the following are most important:—Ajmere 27 tenths, Rajkote 18 tenths, Belgaum 3 inches, Colombo 25 tenths, Cochin 21 tenths, Nuggore 2 inches, Chetterpore 19 tenths, Silchar 28 tenths, Sebsagar 27 tenths, Hazaribagh 9 tenths, and Deesa 5 tenths.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 5.

CANNANORE, 6 p.m.—Weather squally and rainy; wind S.W. to W.; thermometer max. 78; min. 71; W.B. 79; barometer 29·66. Fall of rain 3 inches 80 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th—Weather stormy; wind S., S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 3 inches 74 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-37 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong S. W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·74.

VIZAGAPATAM, 6-4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. squally; thermometer 85. Fall of rain 2 inches 48 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	71 5	79 74	77 55
August 4 Sunday.....	.....	2 74	2 99
5 Monday	1 92	.....	.....
Total.....	72 97	80 99	80 41
Fall up to 5th August 1877 ...	.....	36 93	43 4
" " 4th " " ...	47 46	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

WUDWAN, July 5.—Yesterday the rainfall was 3 inches 40 cents. The previous fall was 8·96. Total 12 inches 36 cents.

RAIN AT SATTARA.—A private letter from Sattara dated the 3rd instant says:—"We have had constant rain for upwards of a fortnight, and there is still no sign of a break in the weather."—*Deccan Herald.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d. per	Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d	"
Credits,	3 "	" 1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents,	3 "	" 1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs	3 "	" 2·14	"

THE Town Council of Bombay held a special meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of "asking the Municipal Commissioner to explain the exact state of affairs at Toolsee, and to inform the Council what he considered the amount of damage to be apprehended should the Toolsee dam give way. Mr. Grant submitted a short report, in which he briefly explained the nature of the accident at the Vehar Tunnel, and expressed the reassuring belief that, considering the precautions which are being taken by Mr. Walton, the Toolsee dam is not likely to go, and that if the dam should give way the rush of water would not be such as to endanger the safety of the Vehar bunds. It was also stated that a telegram was sent to the Governor on Saturday morning, asking that Mr. Hart, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, should be sent down to assist Mr. Walton, and while the Council were sitting a reply was received stating that Mr. Hart would proceed to Toolsee immediately. Telegrams showing the state of affairs are to be sent to Bombay to-day to be placed before the Town Council at their regular weekly meeting this afternoon.

FOR some time past the military authorities of this Presidency have had under consideration the expediency of doing away with the local character of one or two of the Bombay Cavalry regiments; and, though no decision has as yet been taken on the subject we understand that a Committee, consisting of Colonel Moore, V. C., Major Pendergast Walsh, and Major Seton, R.E., left Poona yesterday (Monday) for Seroor, to frame an estimate of the value of the buildings belonging to the officers and men of the Poona Horse, which must be taken over by Government if the headquarters of that regiment be removed from Seroor. It has been the custom in the Poona Horse for the officers and sillidars to take over successively from one another the camp buildings, &c., constructed when the corps was first created and its headquarters fixed at Seroor, so that the regiment, as now constituted, owns all the buildings in camp as its private property, and could not be dispossessed without receiving good compensation.

A SORT of vague consternation, not unmixed with amusement, was created yesterday in the High Court by an application which a Bhattia made to Sir Charles Sargent for a warrant of arrest against Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. There was nothing specially notable about the features of the movements of the man to lead to a suspicion that his intellect had been affected; and, if he was mad, then there was certainly a method in his madness. He was pretty well dressed, and presented himself to the Judge in the exact place where applicants to the Court should appear. It seemed at once to strike his Lordship that the application was beyond his jurisdiction, or, at any rate, that it would be *ultra vires* to entertain it, since there was no proceeding before the Court to which Sir Richard Temple was a party; and the applicant, before he could make his statement, was told to go away. Seeing no chance of gaining his object, the man became (as he thought) more reasonable, and lowered his demand. If his Lordship would not grant him a warrant, he would be satisfied, he said, with an order on the Magistrate to give him a summons against the Governor of Bombay. When he was told by the Judge to apply for it to the Magistrate himself, the man said he had already applied, but that it had been refused; and he wanted the High Court to direct the Magistrate to grant it to him. His application, however, was not seriously listened to; and he was summarily ejected from the witness-box by a Sheriff's sepoy.

IT is expected that Captain St. V. A. Hammick, of the 43rd Regiment, will succeed Colonel Godfrey Clerk as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.

THE new Simla paper, the *Indian Weekly Review*, says:—Advice gratis—save, perhaps, in the way of medical advice—is not usually received exclusively or with marked favour. Nevertheless we would venture on the liberty of advising those bilious medical gentlemen who have been clamouring for military titles of late, just to read and carefully digest the sensible letter of a "Surgeon-Major" which appeared in the Lahore paper of the 26th July, in which the writer discriminates what *ought* to be an effective tonic to the malcontent mediocres. "We will gain no honor," says this common sense surgeon "from the bogus titles of Captain and Major, but, on the contrary, would excite the jealousy and derision of those who are alone justly entitled to the designations." Do the gentlemen who pine and yearn that a "Captain or a Colonel they may be," need any more of this "Surgeon-Major's" sentiments? Well, here he is again—"No, no, let the officers of the Army Medical Department be content with their own titles, and not ape those of others. The unification system has given us, and is daily giving us, a position never dreamt of 20 years ago, and instead of irritating the governing (combatant) power to take away from us what we have been given, let us strive to deserve more by showing we are capable of taking proper care of what we have got." . . . "It is not by raising a ridiculous cry for military titles that our true dignity and position will assert itself." This Surgeon-Major is sensible and wise in his generation; and his bit of advice ought to quiet those querulous seekers after military titles who seem to have, to their discredit, forgotten that no military distinction in the power of the Crown to bestow could possibly confer more honour than the simple prefix "Dr," when duly and legally borne by the members of their noble profession.

THE *Statesman*—Upon the general question of abstinence from the use of alcohol, there is of course plenty of room for debate, but as to the good effect of teetotalism among those to whom moderation is peculiarly difficult, there can be no need of argument. We are glad, therefore, to observe from the annual report of the "Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association," that the number of its members has increased during the past year. More than ten thousand abstainers in the English Army in India is a very large percentage, and the reduced imports of rum and beer during the last nine years shew clearly that the abstinence is real. In 1869-70 the consumption of rum in the Bengal Army was 271,800 gallons, while in 1877-78 it was 134,100 only. So, again, the malt liquor from England has dwindled during the same time from 41,000 to 30,000, and thence to barely 16,000 gallons. The use of hill beer partially explains the diminished importation, but only partially; while the reduced consumption of rum is unaccounted for, so far as we know, except by abstinence. Regarding the effect of temperance in the Army, we cannot do better than quote from Lord Napier's last G. O., that Courts-Martial had been reduced by it during the past five years to the extent of 50 per cent., and that the proportion of crime in Bengal amongst temperance men *versus* the moderate and intemperate was *one to forty*. We are not sure, however, that it is quite fair that the two latter should be classed together.

HERE is more about Cyprus. The *Pall Mall Budget* says—Though changes have occurred in Cyprus as well as in other parts of the world since 1330, when Maundeville visited the island, his account of the manners, customs, and religious privileges of the place at that time may be worth citing:—"Cypre is righte a gode Ile and a fayr and a gret, and it hath 4 principalle cytees within him. And there is an Erchebysshoppe at Nichosie and 4 other Bysschoppes in that lond. And at Farnagost is one of the principall Havenes of the See that is in the World, and there arryven Cristene Men, and Sarazynes, and Men of alle Nacionns. In Cipre is the Hille of the Holly Crosse, and there is an Abbey of Monkis Black, and there is the Cros of Dismas, the gode Theef . . . And some men trowen, that there is half the Crosse of oure Lord, but it is not so, and they don evylle that make Men to beleeve so. In Cipre Men hunten with Papyonns, that ben like Lepardes, and they taken wylde Bestes rightes welle, and they ben somdelle more than Lyons, and thei taken more scharpely the Bestes, and more cleyverly than don Houndes. In Cipre is the manere of Lordis and alle othere Men, alle to eten on the Erthe. For thei make Dyches in the Erthe all about in the Halle, depe to the knee, and they do pave hem, and whan thei will ete, they gon therein, and sitten there. And the skylle is, for thei may be the more fressche. For that Lond is mech more hottere than it is here." The *Gazette* continues—Strategically of immense importance by reason of its position, the island of Cyprus appears to be unfortunately situated as far as climate is concerned. It suffers from the cold of Karamania and from the hot sirocco of Syria; so that while in summer the heat is described as intolerable, the winter is generally the season of torrents of rain, sort of tornado with hail, being then not unfrequent. Fever also, it is stated, is generally prevalent in the island, produced by its uncultivated land becoming marshy; it is also affected by the plague of Egypt. The rainy seasons are March and April, November, December, and January, during which time the winds blow mostly from the north; while in summer westerly and south-westerly breezes are more prevalent. Historically, Cyprus is interesting as having been gained possession of by Richard I. of England during the Crusades. By Richard it was granted to the Count of Lusignan, to be held as a fief of the Crown of England and as an indemnity for the loss of Jerusalem; but it was sold by the heirs of the house of Lusignan to the Venetians, who lost it to the Turks in 1571. A range of mountains extends through the island; but the greater part of it consists of fine plains, the soil of which is excellent and produces in abundance all manner of fruit and vegetables. At Papho or Baffo, the ancient Paphos, on the south side of the island, there is a large bay which by the completion of a mole across the entrance might be converted into a good anchorage; but at present, as the mole only exists on the east and west, the port is said to be very unsafe. Eastward of Cape Gavata, the most southern point of the island, and about nine miles to the northward of it, stands the town of Limasol, off which ships can anchor in from two to six fathoms of water, on good ground, and where most of the wine which is exported from Cyprus is shipped. Some thirty miles to the north-east of Cape Gavata, again, is Cape Chiti; and five miles to the northward of this latter lies the town of Larnaca, where the English and other consuls reside. Off this town there is also anchorage in eighteen fathoms of water, with what is described as good holding ground; but the safest and best anchorage in the island is said to be off the town of Famagousta, which is situated on the east coast and about twelve miles to the north of Cape Grego, and in front of which there is anchorage in eight or ten fathoms of water, where ships which stop during the winter at Cyprus still come for safety, although the port of Famagousta is now quite ruined and the once famous town reduced to a miserable village.

THE Governor of Bombay has sanctioned the appointment of a second Conservator of Forests for British Burmah for a further period of five years for carrying on the demarcation of reserved forests in that province.

A visitor who has been to Ulwar describes the state of things there as anything but satisfactory. The distress amongst the people is great, but every effort is made by the Maharajah to alleviate it. A poor house has been established, but it does not adequately answer the purpose.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is determined to go with the times and give the public the benefit of a steam tramway from the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguri to Darjeeling.

THE Kulu correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes—"I see that just before the Shah left Persia, he was mobbed by some unfortunates who could not get paid, and, *more Persico*, had them strangled; this shows how history repeats itself. In November 1857 the regiment of Humsa was ordered to march to Khorassan for active service against the Turkomans, who had not long before made mince meat of the Kabomed Dowlah's army near Merv. Now the Humsa sowars not having been a 'pul siah' (the Persian equivalent for a piece) of pay for a considerable time, naturally suggested they

Digitized with financial support from the Getty Research Institute

THE TOOLSEE TUNNEL.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building, to consider the question of the damage which has been occasioned by the heavy rains to the nearly completed water-works at Toolsee. There were present—Dr. Blaney (in the chair), Lt. Col. Hancock, the Hon. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejebhoy, and Dr. Pinkerton.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this special meeting has been convened in order to give the Council an opportunity of hearing from the Commissioner himself the existing condition of the works at Toolsee. If it is in the power of the Council to aid the executive in any way in any serious difficulty such as perhaps this may be, I am sure we shall all be happy to do our best to assist them as much as we can. I need hardly say that at a time when the whole executive are engaged in serious work of this kind, as they are now with repairs to the damage at Toolsee, probably this Council will consider it its duty not to harass the executive in any way, but to help the Commissioner by every means in its power. Up to now, I may say that as Chairman of the Council I have had no official communication from the Commissioner asking the advice or help of the Council in any way; but I thought from the disturbed, the disquieted state of the public mind with reference to this land-slip at Toolsee, that it would be a very right and proper thing for this Council to meet on such an occasion and make itself acquainted with what is really the nature of the accident or injury to the works there, and I shall now, with your permission, ask the Commissioner what is really going on.

The Chairman next read the following report handed to him by the Municipal Commissioner:—

To the Secretary, Town Council,

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Town Council, that the accident at Toolsee occurred in consequence of a slip in a tunnel, which leads from the water tower in the lake and under the dam owing to the loose nature of the rock which on the face of the tunnel appeared to be quite solid and of such a nature as to ren. der it unnecessary that it should be timbered. Unfortunately this was not the case, and consequently the shaft is now supported on three sides only, and the fear is that if the other side should fall in the timbering of the shaft must fall in too, and then there would be a probability that some portion of the dam might be undermined and breached. But if this breach should occur the rush of water from Toolsee into the Vehar Lake, a distance of about 3 miles to the dam, would not be such as to endanger the safety of the Vehar dam. The whole of the Toolsee supply that could get into Vehar would only raise the lake about 2 feet 6 inches, whereas the top of the Vehar dam is 6 feet above the waste-weir. What the Engineer is doing now is to prevent the timbering of the shaft from falling in by shoring it up and filling in the shaft with bags of earth with a slope to support it, and when this has been done there will be no cause for fear.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

August 5.

The Commissioner—That is a short account of what has occurred. If there is no further slip of the earth, nothing more can occur, and the dam will remain as it is now, which is just as safe as ever it was. The only fear is that the earth on each side of the shaft, which is about 10 or 12 feet square, being quite perpendicular, may fall in, and the dam, of which it is the foot, might follow. The Engineer has already got a great many people at work and has cut the waste-weir deeper in two places. The water is not now so high as it is flowing over the waste-weir. It was a few days ago, but it is now much lower. They have deepened the waste-weir so as to lower the water and prevent its running into the outlet tower. They have made two channels, and are going to make a third.

Colonel Hancock—The water is running now?

The Commissioner—Yes.

Colonel Hancock—Have you any report as to the effect on the bed of the lake.

The Commissioner—Not much. The rain has kept it up almost to the same level. When I was there on Friday it was several feet below the top of the dam, but the water is flowing into the top of the dam. It runs through the tunnel right enough, the pipe being carried 12 ft. beyond the dam; there is no danger there; but the danger is that the earth at the shaft, having no slope, is not so strong as it should be. The whole mischief rests there; the dam is just as watertight and safe as ever.

Colonel Hancock—Then I understand that this danger has arisen from the incomplete state of the tower and the tunnel.

The Commissioner—Well, the piping from the tower is only carried to 12 ft. from the dam.

Colonel Hancock—Is not the water now running into the top of the tower, and is not that what has caused the damage?

The Commissioner—The piping has not gone sufficiently far. It only reaches to 12ft. from the dam, and beyond that point a slip occurred which filled in the tunnel and caused the water to burst up through the ground, so causing the larger slip.

Colonel Hancock—I think that is a point not referred to in the report.

The Chairman read a portion of the Commissioner's report again.

The Chairman—There is nothing in the report stating what the cause of the slip was. Perhaps the Commissioner can tell us what the cause of the slip was, whether it was due to the faulty design, or to the incomplete state of the works.

The Commissioner—It was owing to the incomplete state. It was in this way. There were two shafts in this tunnel leading from the water tower with the 42 in. pipe. The first slip in the tunnel occurred nearly a year ago and recently some more fell in by which the tunnel, when the water coming through the tunnel, having no outlet, burst up the ground after it had reached as far as the pipe goes.

Colonel Hancock—Then it was in fact owing to the incomplete state of the tunnel and the outlet tower? To the latter not having been raised to a sufficient height is due that the water gets into the tunnel?

The Commissioner—I am not sure that the Engineer did not wish that, I think he did.

Colonel Hancock—But even if he did wish to let water flow through the tunnel, had the tower been completed he could have allowed it to run through the inlet pipes which are arranged on the tower. Assuming that to be the case, would not the slip of water which caused the chasm in front of the shaft, the falling of which is feared, and which if it fell would endanger the safety of the dam close to it, has been caused by the incomplete state of the tunnel.

The Commissioner—No doubt.

Colonel Hancock—And generally of the outlet work.

The Commissioner—Really by the slip in front, which blocked up the tunnel.

Colonel Hancock—And the slip, I suppose, would not have signified if the tunnel had been complete.

The Commissioner—Or if the pipe had been carried through.

The Chairman—Is it not a fact that the slip first occurred more than a month ago?

The Commissioner—There was a slip, not the one which has caused the damage.

The Chairman—And there was no attempt made to repair that slip.

The Commissioner—It was cleared away. The later slip occurred quite suddenly in the night.

Colonel Hancock—Another point is that we have not understood from the reports presented to the Council that the progress of the work was unsatisfactory in any way. I do not recollect, myself, hearing of any complaint in the progress reports.

The Chairman—As far as I remember, in every progress report this particular contractor, Mr. Dadabhoy, has been praised for his work, has been called good, and his progress said to be satisfactory, to the best of my belief.

The Commissioner—I think he was rather found fault with in the last report.

Colonel Hancock—Let us have the report.

The Chairman—The Council will remember that the usual progress report for June has never been presented yet.

The Commissioner—There is a reason for that. They have not been able to make up the measurements yet.

Colonel Hancock—I know the impression was that this was one of the contracts going on to the entire satisfaction of the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Rugoonath—The Engineer complained of Messrs. Campbell & Co., but I don't recollect any complaint against Mr. Dadabhoy.

The Clerk (Mr. Barrow) produced Mr. Walton's last progress report, dated 10th May, from which the Chairman read the following extract—Contract No. 3; pipelaying; contractor, Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee. Widening Toolsee tunnel. Rate of progress during the past month most unsatisfactory, notwithstanding my repeated instructions to the contractor. The work of lining the tunnel has only just been commenced, but he assures me it will be completed before the monsoon, and as he has the materials and labour on the ground, it is possible he may be able to do so."

Colonel Hancock—It is not so favourable as I thought. The contractor failed in carrying out that work, although he had since that report, the greater part of the month of June, as well as the remainder of May? Is there no later report than that?

The Chairman—No. It was after the date of that report that Mr. Rugoonath Khote, Mr. Kirkham, and myself went to Toolsee and examined the works for ourselves, and then we had the assurance of the completion of the tower. We were then told, as far as I can remember, that the pipe would be laid so that the tunnel itself, and the works connecting the tunnel with the lake would be safe.

Colonel Hancock—Is the contractor working satisfactorily Commissioner?

The Commissioner—No, I can't say he is. What we want are not skilled labour, but coolies, and he promised to have a number there, but on Saturday I received a telegram saying they had not been brought, and I sent out 400 men from here.

Colonel Hancock—There is a report that the Vehar waste-weir was to be lowered. What truth is there in that? Has it been done? Is it being done, and if so, is it to be continued?

The Commissioner—No, I have stopped it by telegram. I was not myself aware until this morning that it was in contemplation. I don't know what has been done, I have asked the Governor to send down the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. I don't think that is a matter which should be interfered with without consulting Government.

Colonel Hancock—The lowering of the waste-weir at Toolsee is no doubt expedient; but cutting down the Vehar waste-weir is, I certainly think, an extreme measure. It would be a most destructive proceeding.

The Chairman—Which nothing could justify. Besides, I think the Commissioner is right that he cannot do anything of that sort without reference to Government. Section 142 of the Municipal Act is very complete. The first part of it gives the whole power for managing and controlling the water works exclusively to the Municipal Commissioner; but the latter part of the section says "subject to such prohibitions and limitations as the Governor-in-Council may in any case think fit to prescribe."

The Commissioner—I have just received a telegram from the Governor saying that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation will be sent immediately as requested.

Colonel Hancock and the Chairman—That is satisfactory.

The Commissioner—I think the Town Council will be quite satisfied with everything Mr. Walton has done.

The Chairman—Then we may expect the Chief Engineer will be at Toolsee to-morrow.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—It is stated in this report that the water from the Toolsee Lake would only rise the top of the Vehar dam 2 feet 6 in. What is that all?

The Commissioner—That is all that would go.

Mr. Nanabhoy—And where would the remainder be?

The Commissioner—It would remain in Toolsee. It would not escape below a certain level.

Colonel Hancock—The danger is, as I understand, that the water coming down with a rush would form a wave in Vehar Lake like a wall of water, which would sweep over the dams. If that amount of water was poured quietly into the Vehar Lake, it would do no damage whatever, but coming down with a rush it would overtop the dams, and might carry some of them away. But the wave would have to pass over a very large sheet of water before it reached the dams. I should hope no damage would result; but still there is, no doubt, a risk.

The Commissioner—I did not think it necessary to trouble the Town Council before to-morrow, when I shall have to ask for money to pay the labourers. I have sent out.

Colonel Hancock remarked that the special meeting had been called to reassure the public.

The Commissioner—Yes.

Colonel Hancock—The works ought to have been completed by now according to the contract, and if they had been completed, I think it is clear that there would have been no danger.

The Chairman said if the progress report for last month had been presented as usual, the Council might have been induced to take the contract out of Mr. Dadabhoy's hands and carry on the work in some other way.

Mr. Nanabhoy suggested that the Council should pass a resolution empowering the Commissioner to take whatever steps he deemed necessary.

The Chairman said the Commissioner had full power, and the Council could not interfere with him in the matter. It would be dangerous for the Council to pass any resolution which would bind the Commissioner in any way.

The Commissioner—I don't see that anything further can be done than is being done at present.

The Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy—We might pass a resolution stating that the Council is glad to hear from the Commissioner's letter that there is no danger to the Vehar lake.

The Commissioner—I hope there is no danger anywhere.

Colonel Hancock—I think all we can do is to record the letter and ask the Commissioner to report further progressat the regular meeting of the Council to-morrow.

This course was adopted.

The Chairman suggested that it might be well for the Commissioner to arrange to have a messenger or messengers employed on the road between Toolsee and Tanna or Bhandoop stations, so that telegrams could be sent, which would be an assistance to the Council at their meeting), as well as a satisfaction to the public.

The Commissioner—That is provided for.

The meeting then separated.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held directly afterwards, (Col. Hancock presiding), at which the following letter was read:—

Col. H. F. HANCOCK, Chairman, Corporation, Bombay.

SIR,—I am afraid court business will not permit me to attend the Corporation meeting this afternoon, I therefore beg to suggest that you will kindly ask the Municipal Commissioner, if he be present, or other Municipal officers to inform the Corporation in what state the Vehar and Toolsee bunds are at present, whether any serious damage is really apprehended in consequence of the heavy rains and if so, what steps the Municipal authorities have al, ready taken to avert or mitigate it, and with what result or anticipated result. I trust the statement in reply will be the means of allaying public anxiety caused by the recent correspondence in the *Times of India* on this all-important subject.—Yours, &c.

KHANDERAO C. BEDARKAR.

High Court House, Mazagon, August 5.

The Chairman—Well, gentlemen, we are all interested in the condition of the Toolsee water works and the Vehar dams, and I will ask Dr. Blaney to state to the Corporation what the Municipal Commissioner has just explained to the Town Council.

Dr. Blaney—The Town Council held an urgent special meeting this afternoon to ask the Commissioner to place before it the condition of the Toolsee and Vehar water works, and at that meeting submitted this letter. (Read the Commissioner's letter published above.) I should tell the Corporation that the discussion which followed the presentation of this report elicited the fact that the Commissioner telegraphed at once to H. E. the Governor for the immediate advice and assistance of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and in the course of the meeting, a telegram was received from His Excellency intimating that Mr. Hart would be sent on at once. It is now expected that Mr. Hart will arrive at Tanna early to-morrow morning, and will be at Toolsee with Mr. Walton to give him any advice which may be necessary. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner—I think you might mention, Dr. Blaney, that my reason was not so much that Mr. Hart should assist Mr. Walton at Toolsee. He does not want any assistance in that respect. It is only to assist at Vehar, in any work that may be necessary.

Dr. Blaney—I suppose Mr. Hart will give his professional advice on the whole question. I have no doubt myself of Mr. Walton's capacity as an Engineer; I have the very highest opinion of him, only I think the safety of No. 2 dam at Toolsee should be thoroughly assured. The expectation of danger anywhere else only arises from the apprehended giving way of No. 2 dam. The result of the meeting of the Town Council was to record Mr. Grant's letter, and to ask him to report to the Council to-morrow with the latest advices of what has taken place there. I myself think with the Commissioner that if the works is persevered with, and a sufficient number of men are employed, by to-morrow evening we shall have the assurance that the works are safe. (Applause).

Mr. Bomonjee Master—Of course the Municipality bears all the expense.

The Commissioner—I intend to hold the contractor responsible.

Dr. Blaney said that so far as the correspondence at present before the Town Council went, it appeared the contractor had failed to do the work which the Engineer demanded of him, and which should be completed within a given time, and had that been done, he (Dr. Blaney) believed that this accident would not have occurred.

The Commissioner's letter was recorded, and the Corporation proceeded to discuss the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1877, and the resolution moved by the Chairman at the last meeting was adopted. A report of this portion of the proceedings will be published to-morrow.

PERMISSION TO MR. C. H. DEWEY TO PROSECUTE HIS ACCUSER.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT GRANTED.

At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, on behalf of Mr. C. H. Dewey, applied to Sir Charles Sargent, under section 41 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, for leave to prosecute Luckumsey Poonsey for giving false evidence against Mr. Dewey in a case before the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, Second Presidency Magistrate. This application was made on the Crown Side, and notice had been given to the Clerk of the Crown who was present. The Court was crowded by members of the Bar and others, who seemed to take an interest in the proceedings before the Court.

Mr. Gill said the application was made under section 41 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act, which says:—"A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in sections 172, 173, 175, 178, 179, 180, 193, 194, 195, 196, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate except with the sanction of the court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other court to which such court is subordinate." There was a precedent in the case of Janokey Nath Roy, which was reported in the 2nd Indian Law Reports, Calcutta series, p. 466. An application was in that case made to Mr. Bconce, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, before whom the false evidence was alleged to have been given, for leave to prosecute, which was refused. An application was then made to Mr. Justice Kennedy, who granted it. An appeal from Mr. Justice Kennedy's order was preferred to the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Garth, who held that no appeal could lie from that order.

Sir Charles Sargent intimated as his opinion that the court had the power to entertain the application.

Mr. Gill therefore proceeded to read the affidavit of the applicant, Mr. Dewey, which states:—

I, Cornelius Henry Dewey, of Bombay, Christian inhabitant residing there near Grant Road Station, late Goods Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, make oath and say as follows:—1. That in the months of June and July 1877, I was the Goods Superintendent at the G. I. P. Railway Company. That on the 29th day of May the said Luckumsey Poonsey being solemnly affirmed deposed before the Honorable Dossabhoy Framjee C.S.I., the Presidency Magistrate, that in the month of *Jaitoud*, he called upon Janardhan, who was then head clerk to Mr. C. H. Dewey, Goods Agent to the Company of the G. I. P. Railway Company. That on that day the said Janardhun took Mr. Dewey's house at Colaba. That the previous night Janardhun had informed him (the said Luckumsey Poonsey) that in order to secure waggons he should give Mr. Dewey Rs. 80 or Rs. 8 per waggon. Accordingly he (the said Luckumsey Poonsey) took Rs. 80 when he went to Mr. Dewey's house and gave the amount in the hand of Janardhun in the presence of the said Mr. Dewey, and the said Janardhun in the presence handed over the said rupees to the said Mr. Dewey, who then gave him an order in writing on one Nana, the foreman at Carnac Bunder. That about 5 or 8 days afterwards he went again to Mr. Dewey and gave him Rs. 100, and got an order for 10 more waggons. On another occasion when he did not find Mr. Dewey in his house he saw an old lady there, to whom he gave Rs. 50. She gave him a chit to Mr. Dewey who was then in his office. That he delivered the said chit to Mr. Dewey and he gave him (the said Luckumsey Poonsey) an order in writing upon Nana, for 10 waggons. That Luckumsey gave the said 10 waggons. On another occasion he (the said Luckumsey Poonsey) gave Rs. 50 to a young lady whom he saw in Mr. Dewey's house, and she gave him a chit to Mr. Dewey which he delivered to him at his office and got an order upon Nana for waggons. That the said Janardhun was investigated on several occasions before his Worship the said Honourable Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and finally on the 22nd day of July 1878 were dismissed. That the statements made by the said Luckumsey Poonsey in his deposition, and confirmed by him in his deposition on the 29th May 1878, to the effect aforesaid are false, and I say that the said Janardhun Narayen never came in company with the said Luckumsey Poonsey to my said house, and the said Luckumsey Poonsey never in my presence gave to the said Janardhun Narayen a sum of Rs. 80 or any other sum, and the said Janardhun of Narayen never gave to me any money in the presence of the said Luckumsey Poonsey. That I never gave the said Luckumsey Poonsey any waggons, and that the said alleged consideration, an order for waggons on Nana, the foreman at Carnac Bunder. That the said Luckumsey Poonsey never on any other occasion came to my said house and gave me Rs. 100 and then got an order for ten more waggons. That no other persons or ladies referred to in the aforesaid information—namely, Mrs. Margaret McDowell and Mrs. Catherine Gordon, who resided in the same house as I did at Colaba, that neither of them ever received any money from the said Luckumsey Poonsey, nor did either of them deliver to him any chit to me this deponent, and I say that I never received any chit from the said ladies or either of them through the said Luckumsey Poonsey or any other person about giving him (the said Luckumsey Poonsey) any waggons, and the said Luckumsey Poonsey made the said statements intentionally and knowing the same to be false and not believing the same to be true. The only two occasions upon which the said Luckumsey Poonsey said Luckumsey Poonsey ever came to my residence at Colaba were the two occasions upon which he spoke to Mrs. Gordon as mentioned in her affidavit, and I say that on these occasions the said Luckumsey Poonsey did not, nor did he or either of them enter the said house or verandah and he was not accompanied by Janardhun or any other person; and the said Luckumsey Poonsey who has given false evidence as aforesaid is the same person as came to my residence at Colaba as aforesaid, and I therefore pray for licence to prosecute the said Luckumsey Poonsey for giving false evidence under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Gill said he need not read the deposition, because it was sufficiently stated in the affidavit. The learned counsel then read the following joint affidavit of Mrs. MacDowell, Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. W. MacDowell:—

We, Margaret MacDowell, widow of Alexander MacDowell, deceased, late Conductor of the Ordnance Department, and Catherine Gordon, her daughter, wife of George Gordon, late Assistant to Dr. Barlow, Harbour Physician, and William MacDowell, Clerk in the Government Currency Office, all Christians, inhabitants of Bombay, and residing there near Grant Road Station, jointly and severally make oath and say as follows:—1. That in the months of June and July 1877, we resided in the house at Colaba of George Gordon at Middle Colaba, and were in the habit of sitting in the verandah of the said house, over-looking the public road, in the evening from about 5.30 p.m. to about 7 p.m. The said Mr. Cornelius Henry Dewey was also a lodger in the said house and took his meals with us. 2. That one evening early in July aforesaid, a native Bania came to the outer doorway leading to the verandah where we, the deponents, Margaret MacDowell and Catherine Gordon, were sitting together, and stood there. I this deponent, Catherine Gordon, asked him in Hindustanee what he wanted. He answered that he wanted Mr. Dewey. I replied that Mr. Dewey had not yet returned from office. The said Bania then left. 3. Shortly afterwards Mr. Dewey arrived, when I, the deponent, saw the Bania come across from the opposite side of the road and come to Mr. Dewey at the outer door. Mr. Dewey asked the said Bania what he wanted. He answered "I want some waggons" Mr. Dewey said "you must apply at the office." The said Bania then left, and Mr. Dewey came up the steps and went to his own room. He bid us good evening as he passed, and said he wished these

floods escaping through Kushmore and Begari Bund are joined by the waters from the br[illegible]n in the Begari which touched the eastern bank of the Songwah some three days ago. The joint waters are now advancing towards Mirpur, an important village in the Jacobabad district; also the floods in the Shikarpoor district along the Begari have crossed the road between Shikarpoor viâ Yarkhali to Mirpur, and are now proceeding towards Mian-ka-Goth and Humayoon. Neither Shikarpoor nor Jacobsbad has yet been flooded, but there is small doubt the waters will soon sweep through them."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SNAKE BITES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—In your impression of the 26th instant, under the head, "The Snake Pest," I read with much interest the Government instructions for the extirpation of poisonous reptiles, but the high rate of mortality in India from this cause demands more effective measures than the instruction alluded to. I recollect reading in the Parliamentary Intelligence in the *Times* of 1874, that the deaths from snake bite in the three Presidencies, according to the returns from each zillah, were not less than 51,328. This enormous sacrifice of human life necessitates the adoption of measures that will tend to annihilate the pests. No antidote for the poison of the cobra has yet been discovered, and the poison is so subtle and so rapid in its action, that no antidote would be of use, unless it could be at once administered. The snakes abound in almost every part of India in the populated districts, as well as in jungle. They find their way into the gardens and thence into houses of Europeans as well as into the huts of the humblest. My duty is to travel through the villages of my district, and I have opportunities of conversing with the villagers relative to snake bites. I have also witnessed a few cases of persons bitten by snakes. It would be a wise precaution to remove the rank vegetation and rubbish which usually surround the houses of both rich and poor Hindoos and Mahomedans. In almost all the cases that came under my observation, I found that the poor people, who cannot afford a cot and shoes, fall victims to snake bite while asleep or walking in the dark. I have heard of "Mushars" (a caste of rat-eaters) who may be seen at the beginning of the rains thrusting their hands into holes to catch rats. The hole sometimes turns out to be occupied by a snake, and the rat-catcher in that case seldom escapes death. The advice to the lower order of natives to wear shoes is salutary no doubt, but they might as well be counselled to buy their clothes at Ranken's. The truth is, that the present reward of four annas for each snake killed is inadequate to induce villagers in the suburbs to walk some miles to the Magistrate's cutcherry. In vain have I tried, from time to time to discover the local habitation of snakes. I am informed, that a class of men called "Maderis" (snake charmers) will by means of music on a single gourd, induce snakes to come forth in broad day light from their hiding-places; but I doubt their charms over untamed snakes. If the Government of India were to offer a reward of at least eight annas for every poisonous snake destroyed—say during the next three years—a class of men would speedily adopt the killing of snakes as a means of livelihood. There are few fields to which the efforts of philanthropists could be more profitably directed, and where the results would be more satisfactory.

A DEPUTY INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

July 30th.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS.

THERE was some tall scoring on both sides in this match, which was played on Lord's ground on the 8th, 9th, and 10th July, but the tallest was done by the gentlemen, who totalled in their two innings 636 runs, and won by 206. Appended is the full score:—

GENTLEMEN.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Mr W G Grace, c Shaw, b Midwinter	90	b Shaw	2
Mr A P Lucas, run out	18	b Morley	91
Hon A Lyttelton, b Morley	53	c and b Shaw	1
Hon E Lyttelton, b Ulyett	44	c Barlow, b Emmett	66
Lord Harris, b Ulyett	16	c Midwinter, b Shaw	7
Mr A N Hornby, c Barlow, b Emmett	34	b Shaw	13
Mr G F Grace, c Midwinter, b Shaw	26	c Ulyett, b Shaw	3
Mr A W Ridley, run out	4	c Ulyett, b Lockwood	58
Mr AG Steel, l b w, b Emmett	0	c Selby, b Barlow	41
Mr G Strachan, b Morley	14	c Ulyett, b Shaw	29
Mr A Appleby, not out	3	not out	2
	Byes 3, l b 3, w 1, n b 1	13	Byes 9, l b 4	13
	Total	310	Total	336

PLAYERS.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Shrewsbury, c W G Grace, b Steel	3	b Appleby	0
Midwinter, c and b Steel	16	c Strachan, b Ridley	24
Barlow, b Appleby	1	st A Lyttelton, b Steel	10
Lockwood, C A Lyttelton, b Appleby	19	c A Lyttelton, b Appleby	0
Daft, c W G Grace, b Appleby	1	c E Lyttelton, b Appleby	0
Ulyett, c Strachan, b Appleby	6	c Hornby, b W G Grace	24
Selby, c Steel, b W G Grace	88	c and b G F Grace	64
Emmett, b Steel	57	c G F b W G Grace	47
Pooley, c E Lyttelton, b Lucas	35	h w b W G Grace	15
Shaw, c and b W G Grace	0	not out	6
Morley, not out	0	c and b W G Grace	0
Byes 3, l b 1, n b 1	5	Byes 4, l-b 4, wl. 9	9
Total	231	Total	199

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

GENTLEMEN.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Shaw	64	37	74	2
Emmett	33	7	40	2
Ulyett	23	10	53	2
Morley	47	21	80	2
Barlow	40	2	21	0
Midwinter	19	5	34	1

Emmett bowled one wide.

SECOND INNINGS.

Shaw	77	40	73	6
Morley	62	18	106	1
Ulyett	10	5	28	0
Emmett	19	9	39	1
Midwinter	12	3	33	0
Lockwood	12	7	14	1
Barlow	7·2	1	20	1

PLAYERS.—FIRST INNINGS.

Steel	38	11	75	3
Appleby	36	17	74	0
W G Grace	17	7	31	4
Strachan	8	5	10	2
Ridley	8	1	21	0
G F Grace	1	0	4	0
Lucas	8	2	11	0

SECOND INNINGS.

Appleby	28	17	38	3
Steel	54	15	73	1
Ridley	7	1	13	1
W G Grace	32	10	53	4
G F Grace	12	4	11	1

AUSTRALIANS V. MR. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

A match was played on July 8th and 9th, at Twickenham, between the Australians, and an eleven, chiefly well-known gentlemen cricketers, captained by the veteran Mr. C. J. Thornton. The result was an unsatisfactory draw, the score, when play ceased, standing—at Australians, 171 and 172; Mr. Thornton's Eleven 132 and 137 for two wickets. Score:—

AUSTRALIANS.	1st inn.		2nd inn.
Mr Bannerman, not out	71	c Steel, b Barratt	3
C Bannerman, st Leigh, b Barratt	3	b Rylott	24
Mr T Horan, c Leigh, b Barratt	3	b Barratt	69
Mr D Gregory, c and b Barratt	3	b Powys	2
Mr H Tennant, c Powys, b Barratt	1	b Rylott	6
Mr T Garrett, st Leigh, b Fryer	11	c Webbe, b Barratt	4
Mr W Murdoch, b Rylott	22	b Barratt	15
Mr F R Spofforth, c and b Rylott	13	c Walker, b Barratt	15
Mr G H Bailey, c Webbe, b Fryer	24	c Steel, b Barratt	12
Mr F E Allan, b Rylott	1	st Wild, b Barratt	2
Mr H F Royle, b Barratt	4	not out	0
Byes 7, l-b 5, w 2, n b 1	15	Byes 12, l-b 6, w 2	20
Total	171	Total	172

MR. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.

Mr C J Thornton, c A Bannerman, b Spofforth	15	Capt Brander, b Allan	2
Mr I D Walker, c Gregory, b Spofforth	9	Mr D'Q Steel, run out	7
Mr H E Webbe, l b w, b Allan	1	Mr W Powys, c Allan, b Horan	26
Mr F E Fryer, b Horan	61	F Wild, c and b Spofforth	2
Mr W Leigh, c and b Allan	0	Barratt, run out	3
		Rylott, not out	2
		Byo 1, l-b 1	2
		Total	132

Mr. Thornton's Eleven (second innings).—Mr Thornton, c Bannerman, B Bailey, 40; Mr Walker (not out), 60; Mr Leigh c A Bannerman, b Spofforth, 12; Mr. Fryer (not out), 14; byes 8; leg-bye 3; total 137.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

AUSTRALIANS.—FIRST INNINGS.

	overs.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Barratt	38	9	71	5
Mr Powys	16	6	35	0
Rylott	30	13	36	3
Mr Fryer	3	0	11	2
Mr Thornton	2	1	3	0

Mr. Powys bowled two wides and one no ball.

SECOND INNINGS.

Barratt	43	15	70	7
Rylott	35·1	16	58	2
Mr Powys	10	2	16	0
Mr Walker	2	0	7	0

Mr Powys bowled two wides.

MR. THORNTON'S ELEVEN.—FIRST INNINGS.

Mr Allan	25	7	45	3
Mr Spofforth	21	3	57	3
Mr Garrett	3	0	11	0
Mr Boyle	3	1	11	0
Mr Horan	2·1	0	6	2

SECOND INNINGS.

Mr Allan	17	9	36	0
Mr Spofforth	12	5	24	1
Mr Boyle	12	2	30	0
Mr Horan	8	2	25	0
Mr Bailey	1	0	9	1
Mr Garratt	4	3	2	0

Umpires: Mr. P. Wady and Farrands.

A JOB.—The last *Punjab Gazette* contains a notification announcing the appointment of Captain Ellis, 25th Punjab Native Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, Colonel Bean, who has proceeded on leave. It will also be noticed that this officer has been invested with the full powers of a Judge of Small Cause Court, though he has had no legal training, nor has he passed any examination showing his fitness to be intrusted with such powers. The extended jurisdiction which the new Civil Procedure Code has given Cantonment Courts of Small Causes has rendered it doubly necessary that qualified officers should be selected to preside over them. The cases which they now have to decide, especially in a large Cantonment, are more varied and certainly more difficult than they used to be in the good old times when points of law never by any chance arose. If an officer joining the Commission is not intrusted with more than the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and Civil jurisdiction in suits up to Rs. 50 in value, it is difficult to understand upon what principle this wise rule has in the case of a Cantonment Small Cause Court been broken through. The young civilian has had as rule a good legal training at home, which would fit him for the exercise of the higher powers which are now denied him; but this cannot be said of an officer pitchforked from his regiment to the judicial bench. The proceeding becomes all the more anomalous and unjustifiable, when it is remembered that there is no appeal from the latter official's decisions.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW POEM.

A College Breakfast Party. "Macmillam's Magazine."

GEORGE ELIOT's new poem is not, as might hastily be supposed from the bare title, a realistic study of the manners and customs of undergraduate life in the comparatively sober and sedate incident of breakfast parties. It is a dialectic philosophical poem, a kind of Platonic dialogue in verse. The party is composed of six young men and a clergyman, types of Oxford thought and character, the young men being named Hamlet, Horatio, Laertes, Rosencranz, Guildenstern, and Osric, to show that the types are of permanent and not of ephemeral prevalence at seats of learning and study. We are not told what they ate or what they drank, or with what quips and cranks their repast was seasoned; the business of the poetess is with the grave talk which ensued when their material wants were satisfied. Hamlet, who is represented as the youngest of the party, is of an irresolute and unstable disposition, yearning after a creed and a rule of conduct, but standing bewildered amidst the whirl of opinion, turning now this way, now that, under the impulse of diverse authorities:—

> Blond, metaphysical and sensuous,
> Questioning all things and yet half convinced
> Credulity were better; held inert
> 'Twixt fascinations of all opposites,
> And half suspecting that the mightiest soul
> (Perhaps his own ?) was union of extremes,
> Having no choice but choice of everything;
> As, drinking deep to-day for love of wine,
> To-morrow half a Brahmin, scorning life
> As mere illusion, yearning for that True
> Which has no qualities; another day
> Finding the fount of grace in sacraments,
> And purest reflex of the light divine
> In gem-based pyx and broidered chasuble,
> Resolved to wear no stockings and to fast
> With arms extended, waiting ecstasy,
> But getting cramps instead, and needing change;
> A would-be pagan next.

The type is common in the present generation; it has probably existed in all generations since human beings began to think. The other guests at the party—Horatio is the giver of the feast, and preserves throughout a benevolent neutrality—have found their creeds, and are eager to do battle for them, and make a convert of wavering questioning Hamlet. It is needless to say that the characteristics of the various champions in the logomachy are very sharply defined, with subtle epigram and felicitous humour. Osric, like the Osric of the play, is a youth of nice accent and delicate address, and adheres without heat or excitement, calmly, steadily, and politely, to Mr. Pater's gospel of pulsation. He waves aside with repugnance any rule of conduct which requires him

> At peril of the thong, and sharp disgrace,
> To care how mere Philistines pass their lives;
> Whether the English pauper-total grows
> From one or two before the noughts.

He has heard Mr. Pater say that the wisest spend their time in Art and Song, and he agrees with Mr. Pater. He does not care to make an effort at disabusing other people of their principles of action, still he discusses his opinion of them. "Preach your crusade," he cries—

> Preach your crusade, then; all will join who like
> The hurly burly of aggressive creeds;
> Still your unpleasant Ought, your itch to choose
> What grates upon the sense, is simply Taste,
> Differs, I think, from mine (permit the word,
> Discussion forces it) in being bad.

Laertes, hot-headed and impulsive, is, on the contrary, filled with the enthusiasm of humanity. When Osric praises as an example for mankind the wisdom of

> A sipping, marrying, blue-winged butterfly,

Laertes fiercely denies that any analogy can be drawn between the existence of so limited a creature and

> ——the joy, the love,
> The wants, the pity, and the fellowship
> (The ocean deeps I might say, were I bent
> On bandying metaphors) that make a man.

When Rosencranz, whom George Eliot lifts out of his featureless obscurity in the play, and invests with full life as a destructive critic, "thunderous" and "discursive," "an argumentative leviathan," an intellectual giant who "wellnigh with Teutonic ease" in the ocean of metaphysics, and demands proof and certitude for everything—when this mighty reasoner wants to know where we are to find a standard of human good, and how the multitude is to be compelled to obey it, Laertes retorts upon him "not without a glare of leonine wrath":—

> "If life is worthless to you—why, it is.
> You only know how little love you feel
> To give you fellowship, how little force
> Responsive to the quality of things.
> Then end your life, throw off the unsought yoke.
> If not—if you remain to taste cigars,
> Choose racy diction, perorate at large
> With tacit scorn of meaner men who win
> No wreath on tripos—then admit at least
> A possible Better in the seeds of earth;
> Acknowledge debt to that laborious life
> Which, sifting evermore the mingled seeds,
> Testing the Possible with patient skill,
> And daring ill in presence of a good
> For futures to inherit, made your lot
> One you would choose rather than end it, nay,
> Rather than, say, some twenty million lots
> Of fellow-Britons toiling all to make
> That notion, that community, whereon
> You feed and thrive and talk philosophy.
> I am no optimist whose faith must hang
> On hard pretence that pain is beautiful
> And agony explained for men at ease
> By virtuous exercise in pitying it.
> But this I hold: that he who takes one gift
> Made for him by the hopeful work of man,
> Who tastes sweet bread, walks where he will unarmed,
> His shield and warrant the inviolable law,
> Who owns a hearth and household charities,
> Who clothes his body and his sentient soul
> With skill and thoughts of men, and yet denies
> A human good worth toiling for, is cursed
> With worse negation than the poet feigned
> In Mephistopheles. The Devil spins
> His wire-drawn argument against all good
> With sense of brimstone as his private lot,
> And never drew a solace from the Earth."

Guildenstern, who is also provided with a distinct character, and is represented as being grave, mildly sarcastic and quiet in manner, and as having Laertes's humanity without his enthusiasm, supports Laertes in his combat with the argumentative leviathan, and is made, in the following passage, the most complete exponent of the authoress's ethical philosophy:—

> "I meet your deadliest challenge, Rosencranz:—
> Where get, you say, a binding law, a rule
> Enforced by sanction, an Ideal throned
> With thunder in his hand? I answer, there
> Whence every faith and rule has drawn its force
> Since human consciousness awaking owned
> An Outward, whose unconquerable sway
> Resisted first and then subdued desire
> By pressure of the dire Imposeible
> Urging to possible ends the active soul,
> And shaping so its terror and its love.
> Why, you have said it—threats and promises
> Depend on each man's sentence for their force;
> All sacred rules, imagined or revealed,
> Can have no form or potency apart
> From the perciplent and emotive mind.
> God, duty, love, submission, fellowship,
> Must first be framed in man, as music is,
> Before they live outside him as a law.
> And still they grow and shape themselves anew,
> With fuller concentration in their life
> Of inward and of outward energies
> Blending to make the last result called Man,
> Which means, not this or that philosopher
> Looking through beauty into blankness, not
> The swindler who has sent his fruitful lie
> By the last telegram: it means the tide
> Of needs reciprocal, toil, trust and love—
> The surging multitude of human claims
> Which make 'a presence nor to be put by'
> Above the horizon of the general soul.
> Is inward Reason shrunk to subtleties,
> And inward wisdom pining passion-starved?—
> The outward Reason has the world in store,
> Regenerates passion with the stress of want,
> Regenerates knowledge with discovery,
> Shows sly rapacious Self a blunderer,
> Widens dependence, knits the social whole
> In sensible relation more defined."

George Eliot finds most scope for her exquisite powers of humorous creation and description in the sketch of

> The polished priest, a tolerant listener,
> Disposed to give a hearing to the lost,
> And breakfast with them ere they went below.

But there is plenty of wit as well as wisdom in the course of the poem, though the authoress leaves us in no doubt as to the seriousness of her main purpose. She judiciously refrains from telling us what effect was produced upon the irresolute Hamlet by the conflict of opinions to which he had given so attentive an ear, beyond making him put in a claim for poetry as having a place, though not an exclusive place, in a well-ordered human life. He wandered out into the meadows when the discussion was over,

> Drowsy with the mingled draughts
> Of cider and conflicting sentiments,

woke up with a luminous conviction, but refused to tell his friends what it was. Perhaps, says the poem, in conclusion,

> Those graver shades
> Admonished him that visions told in haste
> Part with their virtues to the squandering lips,
> And leave the soul in wider emptiness.

With regard to the form of the poem, it does not convince us against the testimony of George Eliot's previous efforts in verse, that she is a born metrician. The opening lines have something of the cadence of Tennyson's "Locrine," but the music dies out of the rolling periods as the authoress gets deeper and deeper into her dialectic exposition, and but for the arbitrary division of the lines we might suppose that we were reading highly condensed and elaborate prose. We trust that "George Eliot" will yet expand the germ of this poem into a diffuse prose form. Many attempts have been made of late by novelists of various pretensions to describe the irresolute youth of the Nineteenth Century, the young man in search of a creed and a career. The subject is one that might well tempt her genius, and would be certain to add to her triumphs.—*Examiner.*

A BIG GUN.—I think we in Lahore need not fear any invasion of the terrible Russians, for they must have heard of our famous cannon; if they have not perhaps the following description of this unique piece of ordnance will prove interesting to them. The great gun, called "Zamzamah," or the "Bhangianwati top" was cast A.D. 1761 by Shah Wali Khan, Wazir of Ahmed Shah Diviani. After the departure of Ahmed Shah, the gun was left in the possession of the Sikh Sirdars of the Bhangi *misl* (whence its name, "Bhangianwati top."). It came to be regarded as a talisman of supremacy among the Sikhs. Eventually Runjit Sing possessed himself of it, and it was used by him at the seige of Mooltan in A. D. 1818. From that date, it used to stand at the Delhi gate of Lahore, until removed in 1860. The gun now stands near the Central Museum, facing the Sadr Bazaar, in which position it was placed on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Lahore, in February 1870. The inscription on the gun is as follows:—

> By order of the Emperor (Ahmed Shah) Dur-i-Duran
> Shah Wali Khan, the Wazir, made this gun, named
> Zamzamah, the taker of strongholds.
> The work of Shah Nazir.
>
> In the reign of the Emperor possessing dignity like Feridun,
> Dispenser of Justice robed in Equity
> (In the reign of) his present Majesty Ahmed Shao Dur-i-Duran,
> A Prince occupying a throne mighty as Jamshid's—
> There was issued unto the Chief Wazir,
> From the threshold of His Highness,
> An order to have cast, with every possible skill,
> A gun, terrible as a dragon, and huge as a mountain.
> [Yet, in the order was given] to his heaven-enthroned Majesty's devoted servant,
> Shah Wali Khan Wazir.
> So in order to effect this great achievement
> The Master-ordnance-man called up his endeavours,
> Till with consummate toil was cast
> This wondrous gun Zamzamah,
> A destroyer even of the strongholds of heaven,
> Under the auspices of His Majesty.
> I inquired of reason for the date of this gun;
> Reason angrily replied,
> "If thou wilt give thy life in payment,
> I will repeat to thee the date."
> I did so, and he replied,—"What a gun is this!
> The form of a fire-raining dragon."

The last lines give the chronogram of the date of the gun—1174 A. H. or 1761 A. D. The letters in the words have a numerical value according to the "Abjad" system. —*Correspondent of Statesman.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£750,000
RESERVE FUND .....£151,560 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
Interest will be allowed ..... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1878.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage*, Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART I.

HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

View of the Queen's Statue.
Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1878.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.
Movements of the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Co. during 1878. (Outward Route).
Do. (Homeward Route).
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.
G. I. P. Railway.
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Through Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad, &c., and *vice versa*.
Through Train between Bombay and Madras.
Through Train between Madras and Bombay.
Through Train between Bombay and Calcutta.
Through Train between Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Trains from Bombay to Delhi, Lahore and Mooltan.
Through Trains from Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi to Bombay.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, etc.
Palanquin Fares and Rates of Tramway Fares.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

CONTENTS.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
Government of Bombay.
Political Department.
Staff Officers employed under the Government of Bombay.
Miscellaneous Civil Appointments.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.
Public Works Department.
Military Appointments.
Division, District, Brigade, and Station Staff.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
Marine Department.
Financial Department.
Land Revenue Department.
Judicial Department.
Registration Department.
Educational Department.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Customs Department.
General Post Office.
Telegraph Department.
Municipality of Bombay.
Exchange and Overland Money Order Table.
Indian Money Table.
Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fine assortment of fancy Coatings, Angolas, Cheviots, India Tweeds, Serges, &c. In this department we employ a FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN CUTTER, and we can guarantee a COMFORTABLE and PERFECT FIT, as well as strong and durable workmanship.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Strong Twist Tweed Suits, Double or Single Breasted Coat and Trousers	25	0	28	0
The Finest India Tweed ..... do. do.	30	0	34	0
Best Blue Serge ..... do. do.	30	0	34	0
Best Angolas ..... do. do. { from	35	0	39	0
	to	45	0	51	0
Best Scotch Cheviots ..... do. do. { from	35	0	39	0
	to	45	0	51	0
Frock Coats for "Special" wear of the best Black and Blue Diagonal and Fancy Mats ..... { from	40	0	45	0
	to	45	0	51	0
Morning or Visiting Coats ..... do. do. { from	36	0	41	0
	to	40	0	45	0
Vests to match above	9	0	10	0
Dress Suits, First-Class quality	75	0	85	0
Do. do. the very best Lined Silk	85	0	95	0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, best	24	0	27	0
Whip Cord or Bedford Cords	26	0	29	0

ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA AND SIKHARE KITS AT QUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality.

For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ENGLISH GOODS.
Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS, ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*," Newspapers, Calcutta.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVE